

The “taxable year” to be used for determining gross receipts is the taxpayer’s income tax year. All gross receipts of the taxpayer shall be included, not just the gross receipts of the business subject to special tax. Proprietors of new businesses that have not yet begun a taxable year, as well as proprietors of existing businesses that have not yet ended a taxable year, who commence a new activity subject to special tax, qualify for the reduced special (occupational) tax rate, unless the business is a member of a “controlled group”; in that case, the rules of paragraph (c) of this section shall apply.

(c) *Controlled group.* All persons treated as one taxpayer under 26 U.S.C. 5061(e)(3) shall be treated as one taxpayer for the purpose of determining gross receipts under paragraph (b) of this section. “Controlled group” means a controlled group of corporations, as defined in 26 U.S.C. 1563 and implementing regulations in 26 CFR 1.1563-1 through 1.1563-4, except that the words “at least 80 percent” shall be replaced by the words “more than 50 percent” in each place they appear in subsection (a) of 26 U.S.C. 1563, as well as in the implementing regulations. Also, the rules for a “controlled group of corporations” apply in a similar fashion to groups which include partnerships and/or sole proprietorships. If one entity maintains more than 50% control over a group consisting of corporations and one, or more, partnerships and/or sole proprietorships, all of the members of the controlled group are one taxpayer for the purpose of this section.

(d) *Short taxable year.* Gross receipts for any taxable year of less than 12 months shall be annualized by multiplying the gross receipts for the short period by 12 and dividing the result by the number of months in the short period, as required by 26 U.S.C. 448(c)(3).

(e) *Returns and allowances.* Gross receipts for any taxable year shall be reduced by returns and allowances made during that year under 26 U.S.C. 448(c)(3).

(26 U.S.C. 448, 5061, 5081)

[T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17541, May 17, 1988, as amended by T.D. TTB-36, 70 FR 62243, Oct. 31, 2005]

§ 19.51 Special tax returns.

(a) *General.* Special tax shall be paid by return, and the filing of a return is required for registration purposes even though no tax is due during the suspension period described in § 19.49(a)(3). The prescribed return is Form 5630.5, Special Tax Registration and Return. Special tax returns, with payment of applicable tax, shall be filed in accordance with instructions on the form.

(b) *Preparation of TTB Form 5630.5.* All of the information called for on Form 5630.5 shall be provided, including:

- (1) The true name of the taxpayer.
- (2) The trade name(s) (if any) of the business(es) subject to special tax.
- (3) The employer identification number (see § 19.52).
- (4) The exact location of the place of business, by name and number of building or street, or if these do not exist, by some description in addition to the post office address. In the case of one return for two or more locations, the address to be shown shall be the taxpayer’s principal place of business (or principal office, in the case of a corporate taxpayer).
- (5) The class(es) of special tax to which the taxpayer is subject or to which the return relates during the suspension period described in § 19.49(a)(3).

(6) *Ownership and control information:* that is, the name, position, and residence address of every owner of the business and of every person having power to control its management and policies with respect to the activity subject to special tax. “Owner of the business” shall include every partner, if the taxpayer is a partnership, and every person owning 10% or more of its stock, if the taxpayer is a corporation. However, the ownership and control information required by this paragraph need not be stated if the same information has been previously provided to TTB in connection with a permit application, and if the information previously provided is still current.

(c) *Multiple locations and/or classes of tax.* A taxpayer subject to special tax, or required to register during the suspension period described in § 19.49(a)(3), for the same period at more than one location or for more than one class of tax shall—

§ 19.52

(1) File one special tax return, Form 5630.5, with payment of applicable tax, to cover all such locations and classes of tax; and

(2) Prepare, in duplicate, a list identified with the taxpayer's name, address (as shown on Form 5630.5), employer identification number, and period covered by the return. The list shall show, by States, the name, address, and tax class of each location for which special tax is being paid, or for which registration is being made during the suspension period described in § 19.49(a)(3). The original of the list shall be filed in accordance with instructions on the return, and the copy shall be retained at the taxpayer's principal place of business (or principal office, in the case of a corporate taxpayer) for the period specified in § 19.723(c).

(d) *Signing of TTB Forms 5630.5*—(1) *Ordinary returns.* The return of an individual proprietor shall be signed by the individual. The return of a partnership shall be signed by a general partner. The return of a corporation shall be signed by any officer. In each case, the person signing the return shall designate his or her capacity as “individual owner,” “member of firm,” or, in the case of a corporation, the title of the officer.

(2) *Fiduciaries.* Receivers, trustees, assignees, executors, administrators, and other legal representatives who continue the business of a bankrupt, insolvent, deceased person, etc., shall indicate the fiduciary capacity in which they act.

(3) *Agent or attorney in fact.* If a return is signed by an agent or attorney in fact, the signature shall be preceded by the name of the principal and followed by the title of the agent or attorney in fact. A return signed by a person as agent will not be accepted unless there is filed, with the TTB office with which the return is required to be filed, a power of attorney authorizing the agent to perform the act.

(4) *Perjury statement.* TTB Forms 5630.5 shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that the return has

been executed under the penalties of perjury.

(26 U.S.C. 6061, 6065, 6151, 7011)

[T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17541, May 17, 1988, as amended by T.D. TTB-36, 70 FR 62243, Oct. 31, 2005]

§ 19.52 Employer identification number.

(a) *Requirement.* The employer identification number (defined in 26 CFR 301.7701-12) of the taxpayer who has been assigned such a number shall be shown on each special tax return, including amended returns, filed under this subpart. Failure of the taxpayer to include the employer identification number may result in the imposition of the penalty specified in § 70.113 of this chapter.

(b) *Application for employer identification number.* Each taxpayer who files a special tax return, who has not already been assigned an employer identification number, shall file IRS Form SS-4 to apply for one. The taxpayer shall apply for and be assigned only one employer identification number, regardless of the number of places of business for which the taxpayer is required to file a special tax return. The employer identification number shall be applied for no later than 7 days after the filing of the taxpayer's first special tax return. IRS Form SS-4 may be obtained from the director of an IRS service center or from any IRS district director.

(c) *Preparation and filing of IRS Form SS-4.* The taxpayer shall prepare and file IRS Form SS-4, together with any supplementary statement, in accordance with the instructions on the form or issued in respect to it.

(26 U.S.C. 6109)

[T.D. ATF-271, 53 FR 17541, May 17, 1988, as amended by T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47605, Nov. 14, 1990]

SPECIAL TAX STAMPS

§ 19.53 Issuance, distribution, and examination of special tax stamps.

(a) *Issuance of special tax stamps*—(1) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, upon filing a properly executed return on Form 5630.5, together with the applicable full remittance, the taxpayer will